The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,628. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It contains all such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe. In issuing all important consignments in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE WELL known Clipper Built Ship INKERMAN, 1306 Tons, and great part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on or about the 10th December next, For freight or passage apply to Captain C. B. GRANT at the ship's berth, Prince's Dock, or to the Agents,

N. B.—The average of fast passage out and Home from Bombay was 86 Days.

THE "JAPANESE."

THIS Clipper Ship, A. 1. at Lloyds, 13 years from 1859, is intended to sail for Liverpool the first week in December and has excellent accommodation for Ten Saloon Passengers, with after Cabin most suitable for Families, an inspection of which is invited by

Captain THOMAS BAIRD,
Or, Agents LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LIMA," Capt. RICHARDS, to load 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1863.

FOR HAVRE WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE new splendid French ship "DUC DE MALAKOFF," 3 3 0 T. H. Captain BURDASS, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BURDASS on board, or to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

STEAM TO VAIKWALL, POREBUNDER, AND DWARKA.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will despatch their Steamer SERAPH, Captain WHITE, to leave above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Kampart Row, 2nd November 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

For freight or Deck Space and Passage, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavasjee's House, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Sea Nymph*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats to that cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees and the Captain will not be responsible for the non-issue of any Pass-ages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the ship.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, A COMMODIOUS, UPPER ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated near to the Dog Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS,—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONAT, Poona, and Mr. A. L. MACKENZIE, Bombay.

TO BE LET,—TWO LARGE GODOWNS; also one SMALL BUNGALOW, suitable for an Office or for a single Gentleman to live in, with a sweet water well in the compound situate in Nesbit Lane, Fort, Apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON, AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hanam Street, Bazar, Bombay.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Bespoke Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Gentlemen at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurement will be at the risk of the sender.

R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent. for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Abanian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Cork and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, intimate located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of references, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Millennet comprising

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Red Violet, by the Original Maker	Fadeless Sweet Briar
Something New	Jasmine
To buy Cheap	Forget Me Not
New mown Hay	Eau Bouquet
Rough and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pentacitic Nut Complexion Powder

SOAPS—TED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have conjointly commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name and style of GHELLABHOY HIRJEE & Co.

HEERJEE BHIMSEY & Co.
SEWJEE NANSEY & Co.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 20th October 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE having ceased to be a partner in our Firm, is authorized to sign under the name of the Firm from this date. We have entered into a new firm in London, which will be under the management of our Mr. ALLAKBHAI PEER MAHOMED.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have opened a Branch Firm in London, under the management of Messrs. ALLAKBHAI PEER MAHOMED and KHODADUX MEKWANJEE, who have gone by the Mail of 29th October 1863 as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name of our Firm.

AHAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEEN.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next the 5th day of November 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration

An Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, No 1568 dated 17th October 1863 forwarding a copy of a Government Resolution on a letter from Captain Crawford, Consulting Engineer to Government for the Drainage of Bombay, suggesting that the Worshipful Bench be requested to appoint, as in the case of Water Works, a committee to represent them, with whom he could communicate and who could advise them on the merits of the proposals for the Drainage of Bombay, brought before them for consideration.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th Oct. 1863.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. SCANNELL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
R. BARNES, Manager Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRIS, N. Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
R. E. W. BARNES, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'escompte de Paris,
T. K. K. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
(Signed) R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub & Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1863.

NOTICE.—1. There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Alleppy on Friday, the 20th November 1863, (5th Kartiga 1039), at 5 P.M., 200 logs more or less of TEAK TIMBER, now lying at and adjacently on the Backwater near Cochin, on Monday the 23rd November, 1863 (9th Kartiga 1039) at 7 A.M., 100 logs of TEAK TIMBER, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 logs each, without distinction as to classes, and will be knocked down to the high st bidder.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale, a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amount of their respective purchases, and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payment to be made to Government Rupees or in Circulating Notes at the rate of the day.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Alleppy, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders, offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of sale, and which, parties shall, in the same Tenders, authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Alleppy, to draw up to them for the amount of their offers on their respective purchases, in the event of their offers or bids being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Alleppy and be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 31st December 1863, a legal bill of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits, and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, nil further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sent by the bundy of one cubic kola, the kola being equal to 24 angulams or 284 English inches, five cubits of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent allowance.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.

Comml. Office, Alleppy, 19th October 1863.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £ 50,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

With Power to Increase to one Million Sterling.

FIRST ISSUE 12,500 SHARES.

WHEREOF a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, with a interval of not less than three months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B. Chairman, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
GEORGE CONSTABLE, Esq., Firm of Henderson and Constable, Cannon Street, E.C.
SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, Bart. Member of the Council of India.
COLONEL FRASER, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.
COLONEL GOLLAND, Director of the Agra and United Service Company.
JOHN NEWMAN, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.
JOHN CHARLES THOMSON, Esq. Chairman of the London and South African Bank.
JAMES HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service

Auditors.

T. R. WALKER, Esq., 21, Hanover Square, and
A SHAREHOLDER to be elected at the First General Meeting

Bankers in London.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited, 27, Cannon Street, E. C.
THE LONDON & COUNTY BANK, Hanover Square, W.

Bankers in India.

THE AGRA & UNITED SERVICE BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. UPTONS, JOHNSON & UPTON, 20, Austin Friars, E.C.

Broker.

FRANCIS BURNAND, Esq., 73, Lombard Street, and 13 and 14 County Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem)
MACDONALD YATES, Esq.

Temporary Offices.

36, CANNON STREET, E.C., AND 5, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE deficiency of hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and in the settlement that the development of the means of transit by Ocean and River Steamers, and by Railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperfectly fulfil all its important objects, as long as Europeans, in connection with the East is content until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now an acknowledged fact that the Joint Stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of Hotels of the first class. It is thus by no where good private Hotels before existed in large numbers there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same objects, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private Hotels do not exist.

In calcutta a Joint Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their Shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see "Times" July 17, the "English man" March 31, and "Bengal" of June 8th 1863, and "Allen's Indian Mail" viz.—£25 paid, present value £32½ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent for the half year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a Hotel of a first class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Aden.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company, Limited, is established, in the confident belief in the application of European capital to India in the form, which is not only profitable to the proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the Company, such for example as Madras, Singapore, and Aden, it is not to speak of many very important Railway Stations in the interior of India, where there are now no hotels at all, and where, at comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The Directors will see that the Company's Hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European Hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, even in the smallest case, the health and comfort of visitors will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute Local Committees of Management in each Presidency, where Hotels may be established.

In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of Shares not being subscribed for, no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to Shareholders not less than 5 per cent. interest upon the capital so paid up, until the first dividend is declared.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Bankers, the Broker, or the Secretary.

Deposits upon application for Shares will be received in Bombay, at the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, to whose care applications for Shares should be forwarded for transmission to the Directors of the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited).

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1863.

Notices.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense.

N & W H Co.	1/216	Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed places 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after FRIDAY, 6th November.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th October 1863.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 5 per Share is made payable on or before 15th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, next, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SIBEL.

Bombay, October 1863.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

2ND GRAND CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER 1863.

THE CHRISTY'S "Do They Think of Me at Home" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Drink the Cup of Pleasure" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Happy Uncle Tom" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S "Burlesque Polka" on WEDNESDAY
THE CHRISTY'S "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" on WEDNESDAY.
THE CHRISTY'S,—by particular request,—the Burlesque Italian Opera on WEDNESDAY.

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Seats can be secured for the 2nd Concert at the *Times of India* office.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved Seats)	Rs.	6
Stalls	,,	5
Upper Tier	,,	3
Pit	,,	2

Books of the words to be obtained at the door.

THE THIRD GRAND CONCERT
ON FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate rates. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having nine Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Dockyard Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Base House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

COFFEE ESTATES IN COORG FOR SALE.

An Estate of about 320 acres in extent, comprising,

100	Acres Coffee, one year old.
30	do. do. planted this year.
150	do. do. Forest.
40	do. Grass land.

Total, 3 9 Acres—With Bungalow, Coolie Lines, tools, and large Nurseries.

The elevation of the land is about 4,000 feet, and the Properties within two miles of an excellent Bandy Road.

Also, an Estate of about 200 Acres in extent; containing three Lots of superior Coffee plants, of which about

100	Acres are in bearing
70	do. will be in bearing next year.
30	do. are forest and Grass land.

Total 200 Acres—With Superintendent's Bungalow, Lines and tools for 150 men, Stable & Carts and Bullocks.

The elevation of the land is also 3,000 feet, an excellent Public road runs through the Property, and the Streams thereon afford water power sufficient for working Machinery.

For further particulars apply to
Mangalore, 14th Oct. 1863. R. DAWSART & Co.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 20th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

THE PANCHGUNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gauble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Mall, Poona.
Herbert Gurnard, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Tait, Esq. M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.

With power to add to their number.

Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES," NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies, *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce the new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bores Bunder.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome Cut Glass Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photograph materials of every description, viz. Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes. Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.

FIFTH EDITION. PRICE RS. 12-8.

TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India*, extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*. *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong,
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for October, 1863, Contains:—1, English Letters. 2, Strategy. A Lecture by Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. A. Thesiger. 3, Look before you Leap. Chapters IV. to IX. 4, Woman's Work in India. 5, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VIII. 6, An Address. 7, A Sketch of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army. The "Black Watch." 8, Distribution of the Bombay Army. 9, The Rob Lancers of Bundelcund. Chapter VII. 10, Modern Civilisation. 11, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXXIV. XXXV. 12, The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meetings in September. 13, Literary and Critical Notices. Dragon's Teeth; A Tangled Skein; Incidents of the Maori War. New Zealand, in 1860-61; Cecil Beaumont. 14, Military Summary for August. 15, Literary Announcements in August. 16, Home Politics and Literature—August. 17, Indian Retrospect—September. 18, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for September.

BOMBAY, CHESSON & WOODHALL; CALCUTTA, LEPAGE & Co.; MADRAS, J. HIGGINBOTHAM; AGRA, "DELHI GAZETTE" PRESS; LAHORE MESSRS. W. COCKING & Co., ANARKULEE AND MEAN MEER; LONDON, JOHN GLADDING, JUN., 13, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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DEED AND CASH BOXES.

The excellence of CHUBB'S BOXES is proverbial. The following sizes and descriptions are now available;

CHUBB'S BOXES.

CHUBB'S DEED AND WRITING BOXES, No. 1, with patent keys in duplicate. 14½ by 9 by 5½	Rs.	25 0
THE SAME. No. 3, fitted with pen-tray, and patent ink 17½ by 10½ by 7½	,,	35 0
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES. 10 by 6 by 4	,,	20 0
THE SAME, next sizes	,,	18 0

BEDS AND CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS AND TRAVELLERS.

Several patents of Iron Easy Chairs are now available for selection.

PATENT FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, covered with leather, cloth cushions, stuffed with horse hair, leg rests and easy adjustment	...	50 0
BROWN'S IMPROVED PATTERN SELF-ACTING SUSPENSORY RECLINING CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests, the sitter can regulate his position with great ease	...	75 0
BROWN'S IRON SUSPENSORY SEAT CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests	...	40 0
THE IRON CAMP BEDSTEAD, 6 by 4, by 2 feet 3	...	35 0

CRICKET.

BATTING GLOVES, per pair	...	8 0
WICKET KEEPING GLOVES	...	9 0
LEGGINGS WITH STRAPS OR STRINGS	...	10 0
BATS AND WICKETS AND BALLS; best.	...	20 0
PENCIL CASE BOXES	...	2 0
TEMPERED FOILS, a pair with masks and gloves; the set	...	25 0
BOXING GLOVES, per pair	...	12 0

PAPIER MACHE WARE.

For presentation.

A VICTORIA DESK, artistically inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, floral design, 11 by 13	...	60 0
NAPOLEON DESK, 2 openings, beautifully inlaid with mother-o'-pearl, landscape design, *closed*, 11 by 14	...	75 0
INKSTAND, with cobalt blue glasses, engraved gilt necks, exquisitely inlaid	...	42 0
DITTO ditto	...	35 0
GLOVE BOXES, rounded or square corners, inlaid in flowers, arabesques, &c.	...	Rs. 18 and 20 0

CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARDS.

STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN, of sizes.

CHESS BOARDS, folding leather, of sizes, adapted to the men.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.

MOMENT AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

The stock of the following is constantly being replenished.

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MEERSCHAUM PIPES, a very choice collection, selected by an experienced agent of Meerschaum.

NEW WEIGHING MACHINES.

MANCURRIE'S PATENT WEIGHING SCALES are equally adapted to weigh light or heavy parcels and packages up to 500 lbs. They are made and adapted to weigh to lbs. 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 400, 500 lbs. This scale should prove useful for domestic purposes | Rs. 5 to 15 0

SUNDRIES.

TUCKER'S Registered India Tent Lamps, complete with glasses, extra chimnies &c., incased in a convenient travelling box	...	35 0
STEREOSCOPES of the ordinary patent, in walnut or mahogany	...	Rs. 7, 9 and 18 0
PATENT TRACING CLOTH, No. 6, 36 inches wide, in rolls of 24 yards	...	2 8
BLOTTING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs. per quire	...	Rs. 2 and 2 8
CHESTERMANN'S LAND SURVEYING CHAINS and ARROWS, No. 61-2	...	50
feet	...	Rs. 12-8, and 25 0
PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extrasstrong	...	Rs. 1-8, 2-8 and 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety.		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Articles of Miscellaneous Stock may be procured at the Library:—

PAPER WEIGHTS.

PAPER WEIGHTS of bronze, ordinary patterns and of various size	...	Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 0
PEN WIPERS, new spring cloth	...	2 8
PEN WIPERS, book cloth	...	1 0

LETTER SCALES AND WEIGHERS.

MORDAN'S elegant gilt Scales and Weights, Indian and English Postage	...	35 0
MORDAN'S small Table Scales, ditto	...	12 0
GREAVES' Pocket Letter Weigher	...	4 8

CALL BELLS AND WHISTLES

MITCHELL'S SIDE LEVER, DOME CALL BELLS	...	3 8
PALMERS SIGNALS for the Table	...	3 8
PALMER'S OFFICE SIGNALS. By connecting the ordinary signal with gutta-percha tubing, a communication may be established between distant rooms.		

Ivory and Metalic Paper Knives, Portfeuilles, or Bone Bookmarkers, Ivory Key Labels, &c., &c.

TO TRAVELLERS.

The following selection of WRITING DESKS is now available; all are by popular and well-known makers whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the manufacture:—

ALEN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

ALLEN'S REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX or Traveler's Desk, completely fitted with materials in the upper compartment, which when the desk is open for use, faces the writer in an upright position; 2 openings, long brass hinges, patent keys and sole y leather cover,

15 by 11 by 6	...	145 0
THE SAME, second size, 14 by 10 by 5½	...	125 0

DAY'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DAY'S REGISTERED DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with an upper tray for stationery, a blotting book and patent ink, dark green morocco, duplicate keys, 15½ by 10½ by 6 | ... | 75 0 |
THE SAME, second size, 13½ by 10 by 6 | ... | 60 0 |

DE LA RUE'S DESPATCH BOXES.

DE LA RUE'S TRAVELLERS' WRITING DESKS in morocco russia, with patent ink and outer leather case; 14½ by 10 by 4 | ... | 75 0 |
THE SAME, second size, in dark green morocco, 14 by 10 by 4 | ... | 55 0 |

DE LA RUE'S LADY'S TRAVELLER, patent ink, gilt lock, 10 by 9 by 3 | ... | 32 0 |

MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOXES.

MORDAN'S TRAVELLERS' WRITING BOX of light brown russia, with tray lined with green velvet, duplicate keys, 14 by 10½ by 5½ | ... | 50 0 |

MORDAN'S YOUNG LADY'S COMPANION; a small elegant writing case one with stationery, blotter and inkstand, silk lined, and of three colours in gold tooled morocco green, fawn, or mauve | ... | 25 0 |

WEDGEWOOD'S MANIFOLD WRITER.

FOR MERCANTILE or PRIVATE LETTERS; particularly adapted to secure correspondence as the copy and letter are written at one operation: the manifold writer is provided with copy books, guards, carbonic paper books and 2 styles steel and agate pointed; procurable in 3

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 4th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		98
Madras	30 days' sight		98½
China	60 Do.	do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	135 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	1 Disct.
Broker's Banking Co.	250	12 do.	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	35 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem. [exdiv
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	32 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	2 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm.
Fasson Cos.		[ex-div.	
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,666	375 per share	Rs. 19,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 [per share] pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Press Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 1,250 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittysp'nin'g & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 300 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	50
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		102¼
,, Loan 1853-56	}	95½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		114½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Cheolas	,,	309
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	1064
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 630
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 635 to 640
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 630 to 635
New Oomrawuttee	,, 585 to 590
New Comptа, (ready.)	,, 615 to 620
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 695 to 700
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 580 to 590
New Veeravul	,, 585 to 590
New Khandeish	,, 575 to 580
New Poratchee	,, 610 to 615
New Accote	,, 605 to 615
New Mangalore	,, 605 to 610
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,580.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 10 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guze at ... ,,	6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black ,,	32 to 33
and White)	39 to 40
Niger ,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Nov. 3	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 2 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
3	Princess Royal	Anderson	Moulmein.
	Tilly	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Phlox	Moylan	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat, 114 Deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee:—Mr. Ward; T. Ducat, Esquire; Mooljee Thakersey; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson; Colonel and Mrs. Boyle, and European Female Servant, and 20 Natives in Deck.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat:—His Highness Meer Mahomed Khan; Meer Goolam Baba; Two European Gentlemen, and 150 Deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *E. A. Bright*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Japanese*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*, for Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Tilly* Captain Taunton, bound to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Phlox* Captain Moylan bound to Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—300 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 1 bundle peacock's feathers, Canjee Jeatha; 40 cases sundries, Remington and Co.; 1,170 bags linseed, 1,755 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee; 9 bales cotton, 22½ cwt., V. Ramchundey and Co.; 32 cases gum Arabic, 91 cwt., 1 qr. 16 lbs., Damjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 108 bales hemp, 318 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., 1 half bale cotton, 1½ cwt, Girdhur Roopchund; 11 cases Herabole, 26 cwt. 16 lbs., Peswer Mooljee.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Vithuldass Narsjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 300 bags sarsseseed, 450 cwt., Ramjee Khettsee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Narsee Mowjee; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Vurjeewandass Vullubdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Viscam.

Ansot Lyle.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Eurocly don.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nursee Mowjee.

Sarah Sands.—55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 55 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Runchordass Megjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Jakerman.—240 packages hemp, 210 cwt., Megjee Mooljee; 47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpa l; 240 bales cotton, 640 cwt. M. P. B. Cola; 200 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Ruttonjee Tecoomjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Purmanund, Cupoorchund and Co.; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Harrisunker Vussonjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cursondass Visram.

Tythanna.—500 bundles rapeseed 250 cwt., Frungopuro Agelasto and Co.

Bates Family.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.

Flying Venus.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Purcher, Cooper and Co., 1 half bale wool 4½ cwt., Mauljee Sewjee.

Edendale.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Teecumjee Veljee.

Helen Scott.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt, Govind Girdhur.

Sunnerlee.—50½ bales cotton, 176½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Merchant Prince.—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Pera.—544 bags saltpetre, 897½ cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Salcette.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Minnehaha.—106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy.

Lady Havelock.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

Orissa.—101 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt, Damoder Cursondass.

Elephant Greely.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Japanese.—500 bags Khorasanecseed, 750 cwt., Ragowjee Nuthoo.

Elizabetha Mi Bright.—450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Bhugwandass Samjee; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Canjee Girdhur; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Nameedass Ludha; 600 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Anundjee Nan ee.

Rozana.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Enderjee 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

For Havre.

Munpertius.—71 bales orchillaweed, 245 cwt. 16 lbs., Heerjeebhoy Jumull; 560 bundles coir yarn, 105 cwt., 190 bags black pepper, 219 cwt., Mowjee Hurridass; 51 bales orchillaweed, 195½ cwt., S. Narsyen and Co.

Robertson.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Pudumsee Veerjee and Co.

Naval Brigade.—262 bundles coir yarn, 300 cwt., A. Vinay.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolsanar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

[793 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Corabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Bacon Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.
1285 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
904 Elphinstone Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1328 Halvesmans, Philipps—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co.
1345 Invermay, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivour—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
792 Japanese T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 4)
894 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brother & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
619 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clerk and Co.
1355 Peru, Swedis—Lawrence & Co.
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)

FOR HAVRE.

411 Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sigfried & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Scenhouse & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3[illegible]

FOR MAULMAIN.

665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

FOR KURRACHEE.

FOR CALCUTTA.

958 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

84 Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Arraton Apcar (s). Stuart.
Berenice (s), Burns.
438 Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
327 Bombay (s),—C. Nasserwanjee. (For sale.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.
1366 China (s), Curling.
Coringa (s), Coombe.
207 Dadioy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
435 Duc de Malacoff, Bonfanse—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
1440 Elen, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Euphemues, Profurno.
1929 Elizabeth Ann Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co.
633 Faire Allum, Stafford.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
894 Futtahool Aziz, Monte.
Futtay Allum.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.
565 Governor Higginson (s), Daider—B. I. S. N. Co.
Jam Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
Missouri, James Smith—Dady Sorabjee & Co.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nile Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
845 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Roxana
Setellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shen Shah, Giltam.
1345 Sir John Manderville—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepsul, W. Curling.
1496 Malta (s). G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

340 Leucothea (Prus.), Hunter,—Fleming & Co.
Voila, (s). Thompson.

BENGAL.

THE Telegraph of October 25 announced the arrivals of the *Belmont*, Grant, from Shanghai 13th July; *F. C. Clarke*, Duncan, from Liverpool 7th July; *Ocean Rover*, Stanton, from Singapore 16th Sept.; *Frances Chlet Taverne*, *Lallah Rookh*, *Iona*, *Cromwell*, *Jumna*, *Queensland*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Goldsworthy, Lieutenant R. T. on leave from Secunderabad.
Anderson, Major W. C. staff corps, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 3.

Ward, Surgeon. P. H. 89th Regiment to rejoin to Mooltan.
Ducat, Lieutenant C. H. P. Her Majesty's 109th Regt. to rejoin to Kurrachee.
Strickland, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery to rejoin to Mhow.
Miles, Captain J. Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.
Gribble, Lieutenant H. F. Royal Horse Artillery to join to Nusseerabad.
Jacob, Lieutenant G. A. 22nd Regiment N. I. to join to Poona.
Hoy, Captain C. T. Royal Engineer on duty to Gogo.
Anderson, Major W. C. Staff Corps, on duty to Mulkapore.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 3RD 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, military Store Keeper and Assistant Commissary General, to report upon the state quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection.

On the completion of the above duty the Committee will again re-assemble at 11 A. M., at the Government Bakery, near Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Auction Rooms, to examine and report upon a consignment of Biscuit arrived from Poona.

President.—Captain Frankland, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—Two Subalterns, 103rd Regiment.

2. With reference to Garrison Orders, para 2nd of 28th ultimo, the escort therein attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment will be sent to Khandalla by this evening Train.

3. The Special Committee of Survey of which Major Muter, 21st Regiment N. I., is President is dissolved.

4. The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will take the half yearly Inspection of Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment in the following order.

Of Thursday the 5th instant, at ½ before 6 A. M., Inspection of the Regiment, Inspection of Hospital, Sword exercise, and afterwards inspection of Kits in the Barracks.

On Friday the 6th instant at ½ before 6 A. M., Pickets and outpost duties, advance rear Guards, flanking parties, and Light Infantry; at ½ before 11 A. M., Inspection of school, Regimental Books and men's Dinners, at ½ before 5 P. M., Parade for Guard mounting and trooping the Colors and Garrison Duties.

On Saturday the 7th instant, parade at ½ before 6 A. M., for Bayonet exercise Battalion Drill for Captains, and Company's Drill for Subalterns, and Ball practice, at ½ before 5 P. M. Parade in Review order with Blank Ammunition.

5. With reference to Garrison Orders, para 2nd of the 31st ultimo, to-morrow will be the weekly holiday instead of Thursday.

6. The Committee of which Captain Barnes 18th Regiment N. I., is president will reassemble to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the Barrack Store in the Fort to inspect and report upon the numbers of Boxes, Kit, for European Troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd Nov. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native Languages as follows:—

GUZERATHEE.

Lieutenant C. Wodehouse, Staff Corps.

HINDOOSTANEE, INTERPRETERS TEST.

Major F. R. S. Flood, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief; Lieutenant C. E. Fisher 95th Foot.

Lieutenant J. B. Hennell, General List attached to the 18th Regiment N. I.

HINDOOSTANEE, STAFF TEST.

Lieutenant C. E. Haubury, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. Hay, General List attached to 3rd Regiment N. I.
Lieut. A. B. Fortman, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Captain T. R. Nixons, 28th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant H. W. C. Bulkeley, 106th Foot.
Major M J. Sappitt, 12th Regiment N. I. Commanding Kolapore Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that under the Orders of the Government of India a Mess allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem is sanctioned for each Battery of Royal Artillery in India.

This allowance is given in lieu of the Mess allowance hitherto given to Brigades.

The undermentioned men are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for employment in the Ordnance Department as Acting Laboratory men.

No. 1226, Bombardier Wm. Grierson, O Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 424, Gunner Gilles Fenstone, D. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse artillery.

Serjeant Brown of the unattached List employed in the Governor's Band is attached to the General Depot in view to his being brought before the annual Invaliding Committee.

This cancels G. O. C. No. 841 of the 10th instant.

The following appointments by Her Majesty in the Troops serving in this command are republished in accordance with General Order by the Commander in Chief in India dated 3rd February 1862.

Extracts from London *Gazette* of 22nd September 1863.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Cornet Henry Howard Arthur from the 18th Hussars to be Cornet, vice George Conlron Childs, transferred to the 6th Lancers, dated 22nd September 1863.

106th Foot.

Lieutenant John William Garlick, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 31st July 1863.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 3rd Nov. 1863.

Lieutenant Carpendale, Commanding *Zenobia*, to be Store Accountant of that Vessel from 1st to the 31st October 1863, there being no competent Officer available.

Mr. Lawrence, Acting 1st Officer of the *Zenobia*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st instant.

The Commander of the *Dalhousie* was permitted to engage the following individual on the dates specified against their, names:—

William Meritus, Quarter Master, from 28th October 1863

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd October, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Major A. B. Marsack, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

On the 23rd Oct., at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. E. Shutie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th Oct., at St. Mary's, Benares, Henry A. Chardin Wroughton, Esq., Bengal Police, eldest son of the late John Chardin Wroughton, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Alice, only daughter of William Arthur Peacock, Esq., of Barpore.

On the 22nd Oct., at the Free Scotch Church, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Revd. John Pourie, John Martin Cowie, Esq. M. D., Medical Service, Chumbaram, to Sophia Henderson, daughter of Martin Harper, Esq., Merchant Belfast.

On the 19th Oct., at St. John's Church, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Mr. Rudolph Abendroth, to Annie Nelson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. N. De Garnier.

On the 19th Oct., at Dacca, by the Revd. R. Robinson, Walter M. Osmond, to Jane Amelia Galbraith, only daughter of the late Jas. G. Davidson, Esq., of Calcutta.

On the 24th Oct., at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. Horatio Moule, M. A., Mr. Alexander Grigor, to Miss Mary B. Wright.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SATURDAY, 14th November 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
,, * 2 ,,	1 0 13 4	,,	0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	1 10 8	,,	1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	,,	1 8 0

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar per Bugla *Nadarshaw*, will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 12 noon.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR — NOV.—1863.

Last Quarter	Tuesday	3d.	8h.	25.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Wednesday	11d.	0h.	09.4m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	18d.	17h.	56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon	Wednesday	25d.	1h.	52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.
Wed.	4	Daybreak at 4h. 47m	6 3	5 25	4 37	5 11	
Thur.	5	Papist, C.—Gunpowder Plot.	6 3	5 24	5 49	6 26	
Fri.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	7 2	7 36	
Sat.	7	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m.	[Trinity	6 4	5 23	8 8	8 37
Sun.	8	23d Sunday after	6 5	5 23	9 3	9 10	
Mon.	9	Mercury rises 4.57	6 5	5 23	9 27	9 47	
Tues.	10	Mercury sets at 4.29	6 6	5 22	10 8	10 27	

Date 2nd November. Time—8h. 0m. 13s.3.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 4th.—
Thursday 5th.—Gunpowder Plot. 1605.—French Chambers dissolved. 1827.—Battle of Inkerman. 1854.
Friday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died. 1817.—Riots in Montreal. 1837.
Saturday 7th.—First Newspaper published. 1665.
Sunday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Cabool by the B itish 1841.
Monday 9th.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.—Prince of Wales of age, 1862.
Tuesday 10th.—Mahomed born, 570.

ELECTRIC-TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 2nd Nov. 1863.

From Keamaree, to Kullian Khoosal, Calicut Malabar to Cunly Soopey, care of Moorarjee, Delhi, to Girdharee, Mhow, to Dr. Cruickshank, Horse Artillery, Byculla Clan, Calcutta, to Nowrojee Hurrydass, Surat, to Abhechund Sulukchund Zedichana Walla, Tuticorin, to Dinshawjee Hornusjee Sukar, Kurrachee to Seerjee Kasjee Vitthulwadee, Ahmedabad to Bhosahel Sonapatee, Ahmedabad to J. E. Oliphant, Ahmedabad to Vituldass Govurdhundass.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

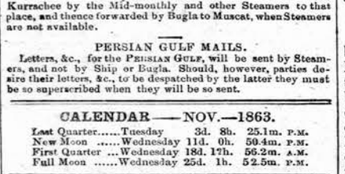
Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bomba Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 20	KURRACHEE	Oct. 27
AGRA	Oct. 27	LAHORE	Oct. 24
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 29	LONDON	Oct. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Oct. 29
BANGALORE	Oct. 21	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 26	MEERUT	Oct. 27
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Oct. 28
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 24	RANGOON	Sept. 16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 6
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 14

THE



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

THE Government of India have published in the *Calcutta Gazette* the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner, for the survey and sale of Waste Lands in Oude. It appears there are only three districts of Oude, viz. Mahomdee, Baraitch, and Goudah, where Waste Lands for sale are available.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude in his letter to the assistant secretary to the Government of India, reporting on the subject, says three-fourths of the whole are in Mahomdee, and all the Waste Land in this district not made over to surrounding villages will be surveyed, demarcated, and marked off into suitable allotments for sale by auction by the end of April next.

It is the Chief Commissioner's intention to make a similar survey and demarcation of Waste Lands in the Gondah district during the cold weather. As there is no demand for the remaining Waste Land in Baraitch, its survey is to be postponed for another year. Mr. J. Kavanah, Assistant Superintendent of survey and demarcation, has been appointed to the duty of surveying and marking off the land in suitable allotments. The instructions given by the Chief Commissioner for the survey are reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette* in another part of our paper.

THE Telegraphic summary of news from Japan received yesterday, and brought by the China steamer to Galle, has a very unpleasant and unsatisfactory look. Large bodies of armed men, are reported by the Governor of Nagasaki to the British Consul, as making their appearance in the neighbourhood of that town, at the same time that the Governor announces his inability to control them.

If the foreign settlement is attacked we are told the naval authorities will be called upon to fire upon the town for the aggression, and if the town suffers it cannot be helped! Then there are "numerous assassinations of native merchants" reported as having taken place at Yokohama the drift of which, it is difficult to discover, though it may refer to outrages by bravos, set on by the disaffected nobles and others inimical to intercourse of any kind with Foreigners, and who may have a grudge against their own countrymen for entering into trading relations with the "outside barbarians." Whatever may be the cause of it, the present aspect of affairs is gloomy enough, for we seem fast moving from bad to worse. The last China Mail brought intelligence that the short channel through the inland sea, the usual passage, between China and Yedo, has now been completely closed against foreigners though it had been open to merchant ships ever since the ratification of Lord Elgin's treaty. It is evident that if we are determined to insist on our treaty rights and continue our intercourse with the Japanese, the proceedings of Admiral Kuper will have to be followed up by others of a far more effective character. Any battering of Forts and Towns on the sea coast will produce no impression: the Japanese are already claiming a triumph in the affair of our ships, and the Forts and ships of Prince Satsuma, and they point to the withdrawal of the fleet, as evidence of what they say. A correspondent of one of the China papers who was with the fleet, admits that the Japanese fired the last shot, from a battery which the fleet was unable to silence.

The Prince Satsuma has thus far clearly defied our power. We have no doubt destroyed his ships, and done great injury to the town of Kangosima within his territory, and have destroyed property to an extent vastly exceeding the £25,000 we decreed the Prince to pay, but we have neither had this sum paid as indemnity, nor the murderer or murderers of Mr. Richardson given up, nor the least apology made for the infamous outrage, which has cost us much blood and treasure, to avenge in a manner the most inadequate. What instructions Admiral Kuper may have received is of course unknown, but we cannot doubt they must have required him to take satisfaction of a more substantial character than he has as yet succeeded in obtaining. It is however questionable whether much more can be done without our landing a considerable force on the coast, and when we once proceed so far, it will be difficult to predict what the end may be.

THE subject of steam postal communication between England, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand via Panama, recently turned up for discussion and underwent a thorough sifting both in Australia and England. The discussion was in the first instance renewed on the present occasion in the colonies. New South Wales and New Zealand, are eager for the Panama route, and eagerly urged the colony of Victo

Sewers and drains which allow fluid sewage to filter through the inverts, choke more readily than those which are water-tight, because the fluid which ought to move the solids regularly and evenly to the outfall, filtering from such solid in the drain or sewer, leaves such solid matter to accumulate, until drain or sewer, as the case may be, is choked, and on fermentation and decomposition taking place, is acting as a retort, generating gases of a most deadly character. The liability to injure human health being in proportion to the temperature of the atmosphere.

Flushing sewer with salt water will not be advisable. There is a generation of gases by an admixture of sea water and sewage which is more actively injurious than when sewage is diluted with fresh water.

During the dry season with Bombay the sewers should be regularly flushed with fresh water. The volume of water used need not be large, nor the expense very great. At the head of tributary drains flushing tanks may be formed, in various ways so as to contain a few hundred gallons of water, to be liberated in such manner as shall effectually cleanse such drain down to its junction with the main sewer. An earthenware pipe sewer may have a man-hole chamber at its head, or a length of brick culvert, say 30 feet by 2 feet in diameter, and connected by a sluice with the tributary sewer, or drain, to be acted upon. Such man-hole chambers, or tanks, or other form of receptacle for water, may be filled from the water mains by hose, or otherwise where there are water works; and if water works do not exist then by any other available means.

The object to be attained is to pass a body of water quickly into and through the drain of sewer, in such manner as shall give an effectual scour, but not so as to burst or injure the joints or material of the drain or sewer acted upon.

At the great hospitals on the Bosphorous used by the British Army during the Crimean War, large wine casks were used as flushing tanks. These were placed over the heads of the sewers, and were regularly filled from the Bosphorus by labourers (natives) who carried the water to fill the casks, then an orderly suddenly opened a valve, some 6 inches square, which discharged the water, about 250 gallons, in a few seconds. These sewers were large and rudely constructed, with flat bottoms, some 3 feet wide, but they were flushed free from deposit by the means described.

The terms "self cleansing" had better not be applied to drains and sewers is such a climate as India; unceasing care and labour should be provided for, but not necessarily either complicated or costly.

The Reporters seem to have a prejudice against some system of sewers to which the term "Telescopic pipe drainage" has been applied. If this term is intended to throw discredit on the use of earthenware pipes, of dimensions, say from 15 inches to 9 inches in cross sectional diameter for upper branches of main sewers, and of sectional dimensions, from 9 inches to 4 inches, for house and other drains, it is unworthy of serious repetition.

A considerable area of Bombay may be better and more cheaply sewered and drained by earthenware pipes than by brick sewers and drains; and, if such sewers and drains are limited, in proportion, to pipes laid as tributaries to the larger ones, 4 inch joining 6 inch, 6 inch joining 9 inch, and so on, the term "telescopic" may be used, but it will be divested of ridicule.

The Reporters objects also to main sewers being "tid-locked" and "back-watered." There are many miles of main sewers and drains on both sides of the River Thames in London which have their inverts at, or a little above, low water, and which are regularly tide-locked. The main sewer beneath the British Houses of Parliament is regularly tide-locked and back-watered, as are also the main sewers of the low areas on the south (Bermondsey and Lambeth), and on the north Westminster and Belgravia, including Buckingham palace.

In commenting on the plan of main sewerage proposed by Messrs. H. G. Wilcox and W. Tracy I beg to remark that I find evidence of local knowledge and of careful thought and professional intelligence which command my respect. I "think these gentlemen" have sketched out a plan which, in the main, must be adopted. It is only in some of the details that I shall venture to differ from them.

(To be continued.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SURVEY OF WASTE LANDS IN OUDE.

(Colonel's Gazette.)

ALL the forest tracts in the Mohomdee District containing valuable timber that it has been determined to reserve for the use of Government have been surveyed by Mr. Reid and Captain Anderson and the boundary pillars are, I hear, now of urgent importance that a survey be made of the remaining tracts by demarcation the areas of the settled villages within, and bordering on them, and by marking off the waste into suitable allotments for sale by auction.

2. The Chief Commissioner has resolved to entrust this duty to Mr. J. Kavanagh, Superintendent of Surveys in Oude, by whom the demarcation of village boundaries in other parts of the province is conducted, as he has acquired great experience in the work, and it will be done by him in a systematic and uniform manner.

3. It is not likely that Captain Anderson will be able to survey the areas demarcated by Mr Kavanagh next cold season, but this is of little consequence, as Mr Kavanagh's survey will be quite sufficient for the purpose for which it is immediately required, which is to ascertain the amount of waste land at the disposal of Government and render it available for immediate sale.

4. Mr. Kavanagh will enter on this work as soon after October as the season permits, and it is hoped he will be able to conclude it by April 1864. The following instructions are issued for his guidance.

5. It is probable that Dr. Brandis will submit a proposition for including, within the limits of the reserved forest tracts, a portion of the surrounding Waste Land for reason connected with the preservation of the forests, and that the proposition will meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval. Intimation of the result will reach Mr. Kavanagh before his operations commence, and it will be his duty to demarcate the boundary of the reserved tracts.

6. The owners of the villages bordering on the Waste Lands will be entitled to the benefit of Clause 3 of the revised Rules for the sale of Waste Lands, which provides that to each bordering village shall be allotted waste equal its own are (including village site cultivated, and fallow land with intervening patches of waste)

7. But a clearer definition of the meaning of the above Rule is required, for the areas of villages bordering on Waste Lands have rarely known limits, and a loose interpretation may involve a needless sacrifice of the public interests.

8. By fallow land is meant land temporarily set aside to rest, or left untilled in the ordinary rotation of crops, and does not comprise land that has been neglected for years or has relapsed into waste. The term will have the same meaning as is given to it by Settlement Officers.

9. Intervening patches of waste mean small patches of waste lying in a mass of cultivation, and not large tracts of jungle dotted here and there by clearings. But it has been a not uncommon practice for the owners of these villags to cultivate a beegah or two in the midst of the jungle merely to give a claim to the intervening waste. For the guidance of the demarcating officer it will be best to rule that the intervening patches of waste must not not exceed (25) twenty-five per cent. of the area composed of cultivated and fallow land. The excess will reckon in the addition of waste.

10. To define the area of the deserted villages in Khyreeghur further instructions are required. The peculiarity of this part of the country is that the Tharoos, who form the agricultural population, do not cultivate the same land long, after having taken off a few crops they leave it for some others has exhausted, but will return to it some years afterwards when rest shall have restored its fertility.

11. It would be unfair, then, to assume that every village at present deserted is so for ever, and it follows that many now occupied will, in a few years, be abandoned. But the Chief Commissioner believes that the absence of the Tharoos are not very prolonged, and that if they have abandoned a village for seven or eight years they do not mean to return to it. It will be distinguished fair, then, to apply the period fixed to land recently thrown out of cultivation for cultivable waste in the Revenue Survey which, in eight years, to these deserted villages; and to rule that all that have been abandoned for more than that period shall be considered Waste Lands and the property of the State; and those that have been neglected for less shall be deemed village lands to be disposed of with reference to the claims of Government or of individuals. In the former case the lands will be measured off into the Waste Land allotments, and in the latter regular village areas will be found with the addition of waste equal to the deserted lands.

12. Instances will, however, often occur where detached patches of land in the centre of a vast plain have been cultivated, within the period above fixed, by persons residing in a village situated at a remote distance, the bulk of the cultivation being in the immediate vicinity of the village site. To concede permanent possession of such detached patch would seriously impair the value of the intervening Waste Land. In such instances, then, it would be advisable to allot waste double the area of the detached patches in addition to the waste assignable to the compact portion of the cultivated land under the provisions of Rule III. This will give a village area in one block.

13 The accompanying extract, paragraph 3, of my letter No 1613, dated 4th inst. ult, on an application by Captain W. Hearsey, will serve as predecent for guidance in similar cases which are sure to arise.

14. The allotments of Waste Lands should not exceed 5,000 acres. In marking them off natural boundaries should, as much as possible, be followed; and the maximum area of 5,000 acres may be a little exceeded to preserve such boundaries or render an allotment more compact.

15. The allotments should not differ greatly in the quality of the land. The marked feature of the Khyreeghur Pergunnah is that grass plains or savannahs alternate with Kuthbunnas or tracts of miscellaneous trees; and the latter, Mr. Read informs the Chief Commissioner, are often unculturable without water. It should be arranged that each allotment should comprise a fair proportion of grass land as well as Kuthbunna. If it would not cause trouble and delay, Mr. Kavanagh should specify the different kinds of timber-producing trees growing within the Kuthbunna tracts, and not the kinds that predominate in case any of the trees should be worth preserving for the use of Government.

16. A map of each allotment and village area, giving the boundary marks and the course of streams and roads, on the scale of four inches to a mile should be prepared by Mr. Kavanagh; and another map of the whole tract, on a scale of one inch to the mile, shewing the boundaries of the allotments for sale of the village areas, set up within the Waste tracts and of the bordering villages.

17. Captain Anderson's map of the reserved forest tracts will also be sent to Mr. Kavanagh.

18. If Mr. Kavanagh fails to understand any portions of the instructions, it is requested that he will seek explanation at an early date.

NEWS LETTERS.

DELHI, *October* 19.

EVERYBODY appears to be on the move; those who have not been to the hills are taking advantage of the *Dusserah* to go to the Kootub and others places in the neighbourhood, excepting those hospitable gentlemen to whom Calcutta swells are continually bringing letters of introduction with a request that they may be shown "the sights"—and they would rather he without their distinguished guests, as a run over to Meerut, or down to Agra, would suit them better. We have of late had several persons of note passing through Delhi, and the number of travellers from the hills is marvellous; as also is the way in which they travel, for with jaded horses and no very large supply to fill up the gaps at the *chowkees* caused by overdriving, the wonder is that people can get from one station to the other at all. I counted no less than fourteen dak carriages at the dak bungalow on Monday, and I suppose there was at least the same number at the hotel. Still, with all these "arrivals and departures" there appears to be no news, and no perceptible impetus to the sociability of the station residents. Delhi and dullness always couple themselves, and, so far as appearances go, there is no chance of gaiety, not even of races. A salute on Sunday announced the arrival of Brigadier General Colin Troup, C.B., commanding the division, who came over from Meerut suddenly and set the military in a flutter of excitement; but, as it turned out, the General came to effect peace and did not care to inspect the "pomp and circumstance of war." It seems that the civil and military have had a little dispute of late regarding the right of the latter to "shoot their rubbish" a little too near the civil lines to be odoriferously pleasant. Another matter was the firing of Enfield bullets across the public road, and those out of inferior, not to say condemned, rifles; and a third, the position selected by the military as "lunging ground for the artillery horses. The rifle practice, I mentioned in a former letter, and it was discontinued, but the rubbish pits and lunging ground continue, and the Commissioner, as Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, and has chief official, thinking that better spoke might be selected for the purpose, took up the subject mildly at first, but subsequently somewhat strongly. I am not acquainted with all the *pros* and *cons*, but it is a great pity that matters were not settled within the station boundary, instead of which as I hear, the whole correspondence was sent up to government, and the General had a journey from Meerut to Delhi, a committee was ordered, and the decision in favour of the civilians. But I fear it will not be very highly approved by those who dwell near the Mutra and Lahore gates, as by all accounts the "nuisances, complained of will be removed to those neighbourhoods." The fact is, Delhi has become a garrison town, and, excepting in the opinion of young ladies and "frisking mammas" with marriageable daughters, a garrison town, and "dear old England." is full of inconveniences. What then are we to do in India? I think allowance should be made for the very necessary presence of a large body of European soldiers, and a little inconvenience endured, if only in consideration of their usefulness in the event of the city people becoming obstreperous. The General having "settled" the question, so far as he is concerned, left for Meerut yesterday afternoon under the salute due to his rank. The two sepoys who murdered the Brahmin on the Kootub road have been sentenced to death, and are awaiting their doom. Orders have been received at head quarters to send on to China the first Regiment that arrives from England. Will this affect the destination of regiments ordered to England or not? People of small means are beginning to cry out about the high price of provisions, and a report has been in circulation for some days that a cryer with a drum, accompanied by a European and a court chuprassie, has been proclaiming to the city people that all *bunnyahs* who do not sell *atta* at twenty-five seers for the rupee, are to be fined, imprisoned, and turned out of the city forthwith. This rumour is of course believed, though I cannot find out anybody who has heard the proclamation, and I am led to think that like all such rumours, it has been circulated to answer some end, unknown to government, and it is highly probable that the "authorities" who are said to have ordereds the proclamation know nothing about it; but as I know they do not thank anybody for information, I take this means of making it known, instead of running the risk of getting "snubbed" for my trouble. A rather curious case has lately been tried at Hissar in the Deputy Commissioner's court, before Lieutenant Lovejoy, though as of the late Major Jemes Skinner had to defend hers of against the claims to the estate of an illegitimate son of the Major, by her own mother's sister! and, strange to say, the illegitimate child gained the day! The matter must of course be appealed as a large sum is involved, but it is quite wonderful how these strange decisions emanate from the judicial tribunals, and if allowed to stand it would settle the question of illegitimacy over legitimacy once and for ever. The worst part of the story is that the concubine and her offspring are well of in a worldly point of view, while the unfortunate wife (married according to Christian ritual,) and her daughter are without the means of prosecuting their just claims.—*Englishman, Oct.* 26.

SIND.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A young man named Adams, employed as a fitter in the Sind Railway Workshop, met with an accident last Sunday morning, while out on a shooting excursion at the One Tree Tank on the Moach plain. The right barrel of his gun burst and shattered one of the fingers of his left hand. Immediately after the occurrence his companions bound up the wound with a handkerchief, put the arm in a sling, and conveyed the unfortunate fellow to the Civil Hospital, where Dr. Bean was in attendance and amputated the injured finger. Adams we hear, is doing well. This should be a warning to our young friends not to venture out shooting on a Sunday; innumerable accidents of this kind being known to occur on the Sabbath.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) Oct.* 27.

THE WEATHER—From Sunday afternoon we have had a very strong north-easterly wind blowing, accompanied by heavy showers of rain. The sea has been excessively rough, and both the *Semiramis* and *Coringa* which were to have left the port yesterday morning, have been detained until the weather becomes more favourable. The Postal cutter, while endeavouring to convey our Persian Gulf mails to the *Coringa* capsized and sunk when she had scarcely made 2 0 yards from shore, leaving the crew, consisting of four men, struggling for life amid the angry waters. Mr. DeCunha, the Post Master of Keamaree, strove in vain, by offering heavy sums, to induce the watermen on the piers and along the beach to go to the rescue of his unfortunate boat's crew, and the Customs Flotilla people, thinking probably it was no business of theirs, looked on with the utmost indifference. But thanks to a merciful Providence, there were manlier hearts who perceived the disaster; the Captain of the *Fortitude* and his gallant men saw it these needed no entreaty, to urge them to give succour. They were in their boat with the speed of thought, and in a few minutes afterwards they succeeded in saving not only the four kullassees, but one of the three mail boxes that were in their charge, which latter on delivery to Mr. DeCunha was at once returned by him to the Chief Post Office of the station. Mr. DeCunha, who cannot swim, very luckily gave up his seat in the cutter to an Agent of Messrs. Fleming & Co. who wished to go on board the *Coringa*, and luckier still, this party, who also cannot swim, went off in one of the boats of his own firm, which he found, after leaving Mr. DeCunha, was putting off for the steamer he was anxious to visit. Hopes are entertained that the lost cutter will be recovered. It was ascertained on opening the mail box, that its contents, as may well be imagined, received considerable injury by their immersion. The packets for the Persian Gulf were reclosed at 6 P.M. yesterday, the two missing mail boxes having been washed ashore and recovered.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE 9th Bengal Cavalry, that marched lately from Cawnpore to join the force about to assemble at Lahore, are expected to arrive at Delhi about the first proximo.—*Oudh Gazette, Oct.* 28.

DOCTORS W. B. BEATSON and H. Cayley have been appointed to the joint Medical charge of Simla, in succession to Doctors Brake and Clarke whose tours of duty at that *El dorado* will expire at the close of the present season.—*Id.*

WE hear, from Benares, that Major F. J. Nelson will vacate his present appointment of Brigade Major at that Station, and proceed thence to Calcutta on the first proximo to assume the duties of Assistant Adjutant General. We have not been informed who his successor is likely to be.—*Id.*

THE Chief Commissioner, accompanied by his Secretary, left on Monday afternoon for Roy Bareilly; for the purpose of holding a conference with the principal settlement officers of the Oudh Commission. From thence we believe, it is the intention of the Chief Commissioner to make a tour through the Northern Division of the province.—*Id.*

It is with regret we record the sudden death, at Eyzadad, on the morning of the 21st instant, of Ensign Brocke, of H. M.'s 35th Regiment; whose remains were interred, in the station burial ground, on the evening of that day. Held in more than ordinary regard by his brother officers, and in respect by the men of his regiment, his unexpected and sudden demise has cast a gloom of sadness over the station.—*Id.*

COLONEL NICOLLS, Chief Engineer of Oudh, purposes leaving on the 3rd proximo, to inspect the trunk road from this to Shahjehanpore. Such personal supervision, by the head of the department, if carried out through all the divisions of this circle, cannot but be productive of the most beneficial results to the province; and we hail this first tour as an earnest of a long desired improvement.—*Id.*

TEA CULTIVATION IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(Neilgherry Excelsior, Oct. 22.)

THE *Times of India* alluding to the cultivation of Tea in Northern India observes, "The fact of the successful ding the cultiva ion of tea in the Northern districts being before us it would be as well to ascertain if the plant would thrive in the hilly parts of Southern India. There is every probability that tea would grow well in most of the valleys and slopes to be found in the mountain ranges of the Deccan and Neilgherries. Unlike the Cinchona, the tea plant does not require any great elevation or diminution of temperature, being a hardy shrub; the experiment, as to its successful cultivation in Southern India, is well worth trying."

For a "big" journal, such as the *Times of India* professes to be, the ignorance of what has been going on in Southern India in the matter of tea cultivation which is here exhibited, is highly discreditable. Our contemporary puts himself down for an "authority," but what sort of authority may that be, when he leads the public to believe that tea has never been tried in Southern India! This is the conclusion to be drawn from his remark that it would be "well worth trying tea on the mountain ranges of the Deccan and the Neilgherris." The thing which was tried before the *Times of India* came to exis ence, and is now as successful as it could possibly be! If capitalists are to be guided in their speculations by what a leading journal" in the country tells them, they will find themselves both behind hand and in rather an awkward predicament. Fortunately there are only two tea plantations on the Neilgherries; those belonging to Major Mann at Coonoor, and Mr. Rae at Sholoor. But if there had been a dozen or a hundred the data on which capitalists would have to proceed, if dependent on journalistic information would not be a bit better. We certainly say to men with means, "try tea," but we cannot so bury our consciences as to tell them that tea has never been tried in Southern India. The *Times of India* to be up to contemporary knowledge, which it is expected to be, should have known that long ago we drew attention to Mr. Rae's plantation in Sholoor, and Major Mann's model tea garden in Coonoor. Both Rae and Mann supply not only drinkable tea, but tea superior in many instances to the beverage of Chinese growth to be obtained in the world, and shall be glad to take all Capitalists in the present instance, not on account of anything we have publish d, but on behalf of men who have spent a fortune in growing tea in Southern India. We feel that it is due to them to say that tea *has* been grown in this part of the world, and that we are quite willing to tell to those who may wish to enter on the culture, that they will find no difficulty. Let them not mind what our contemporary says about its being well worth *trying* tea on the Neilgherries. He knows better than he writes and every planter in the hills will prove a witness that Rae is a man with a fortune before him at the reward of his enterprise and industry.

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(Indian Empire, October 24.)

SAVE for the few processions that have issued forth from our various city churches headed by modest looking maidens robed in white, with heads encircled with orange wreaths, and hiding their blushes 'neath their snowy white veils, followed by goodly crowds all radiant with smiles, one would have supposed this city to have been plague smitten and deserted. Scarcely any traffic has been done. All, save those whom dire necessity has compelled to remain, have escaped into the fresh and pure atmosphere elsewhere. What have we to do but grumble at the sad fates that have tied us to our chairs, with ne'er a friend to console us in our desolation, provoked most of all when handing some fair friend into the train that hurries her away to a picnic at Burdwan or the Mutlah, and asked wont you come, to be obliged to growl out, I can't.

Now, as we cannot enjoy the pleasures of a holiday, and as we have no friend about us to smooth our ruffled plumes' we must needs grumble at every thing around. It is shocking that we cannot have a ride or drive in comfort. Holloa coachman, what are you about, we exclaim as our head-comes in contact with the roof of our carriage. We look out and there we see yawning most horrible chasms, which we in our guilty conscience carried back in a moment to the days of Curtius in the Roman History, but as we are not so patriotic as to serve for illustration in after times, how we in our zeal for the city, and consideration for the pockets of the Municipal Commissioners, sacrificed our fine brougham, charming Arabs, our coachmen, syces, and self to stop the gap, are things which we take the other side. Hollo! a danger almost as formidable is presented to our half bewildered senses. Must we drive over that pile of crumbling stones, with the chance of having our vehicle overturned and of finding ourselves near the feet of our horses for them to set at rest that disputed fact in Natural History, whether their hoofs or our heads are the harder? Sure this is the nineteenth century and we are with the whole bench of Justice and wish them at—at—at Jericho.

Not in the best of humours from these mishaps we approach a huge pile of buildings and picture to ourselves the luxury and comfort within; but the word "Hospital" catches our eye and we seize upon Miss Nightingale's report and their mismanagement and we have another evidence of the dirt creeking with pestilence around, and we think of the hospital grangrene engendered within. Miss Nightingale's comments are sarcastic and true, but she is not the first who has denounced these evils. Will she tell us how to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the officials who ought to remedy the ills so long and loudly complained against.

But what is that we are approching now, the Dalhousie Institute. It wants a local habitation: it has got a name, destitute we have heard it called, but it must be a misnomer it is not destitute of attractions for the public. Yes, that is the notice of the lectures to be delivered during the season 63-64. Come into the Garden Maud, feelingly sang, and would be pleasingly illustrated, but that you must be soon by the wide wide world, if you could induce your Maud to get out from the stifling and crowded lecture room, into the cold air outside. Then there were historical lectures, and Geological lectures, the one shewing that there never was such a people as the Jews, the other that there could have been no deluge at all, or that if the waters were fifteen cubits and upwards above the highest mountains in the world, the highest of the Himmalay for instance, it need not have been universal, notwithstanding the received notion that water will find its own level. For you have only to suppose that Noah, and those who are said to have lived in his days, inhabited a portion of the earth which was hollow; and that the best illustration of the place would be a large washing basin a tea cup in the centre representing the highest mountain and several coffee-cups indicating the little hills around. Pour water over these, you see how the hills and mountains may be covered and the deluge will be partial. All this you will find, if you take the trouble to look, Colenso's arithmetic in algebra or problems in *(ab)*surds. Then we shall have history of the Electric Telegraph, with illustrations of the mode in which it is worked, and examples showing how if you send a message by it one day, thinking it will reach its destination the next, you are laboring under a delusion, the message has been sent—if you subsequently post a letter to your friend, the letter reaches but where is the message? He received it three days after! There you see the benefit my juvenile auditors, the telegraph but confirms by a seperate channel your previous communication.—On the 17th March 1864. "Brandy and Soda the universal panacea for all disorders by Captain Swizzle." Oh! Papa, cries the little urchin at our side, you must take me to hear hims Is he be not the funny gentleman with the red face and large nose who sings the song,

All day long at Spence's
When is dry the throttle
Oh how e'ening then to hear.
Pop go the bottle.

We pass on and get immersed in the last report of the little westerd Company. We were delighted at the magnificent prospects held out, and determined to invest our few hundreds in the 500 unappropriated shares figuring therein. In this mood our friend Harry the broker came in view, and the way to the railway station bent on pleasure, and shewed him how he might make profit too, by purchasing some of these unappropriated shares and in our simplicity we hoped to obtain some of them at par, but our friend quickly dispelled the illusion by asking what premium we were prepared to pay. We asked him if he could explain how with 500 unappropriated shares other shares could be at a premium of 100 per cent? He confessed his inability, he was merely a stock brooker, not stock maker; and then we mused upon the origin of the word "limited the idea may have been taken from the erratic course of comets which following a course of their own shew for a while a bright train and then vanish no one knows where.

But here we are opposite to St. Paul's School and struck by the appearance of the building we determine upon placing our little Harry there. We enter to make the necessary inquiries, and are politely informed that the School is to be removed to Darjeeling; that a Rector will be procured from England; that a competent Head Master is advertised for, but none need apply who is not a European. We called to mind the case of the unfortunate head master of the Martiniere, who has seen as many years of service in that school as the present Principle has years of life and we concluded that the decadence of Pauls was owing to the disertion of its best teachers, whose situations had been made uncomfortable, because they were not Europeans.

A ride a little further brought us to the Catherdral. We looked at our watch and finding it over ½ past seven we directed our Johu to drive us thither hoping to be calmed by the early service. The verger with tears in his eyes informed us that the daily service had been given up. It was found that the average attendance was only sixteen. We asked him whether those sixteen had immortal souls, he could tell: and we contrasted St. Pauls here with St. Paul's in London, where we have counted only five exclusive of the officiating clergy and choristers: and we wondered how the chaplains would explain the text "where two or three are gathered together."

Out of humour with every body, even with ourselves we drove home, and to our disgust found our printer's devil awaiting us for copy. Copy! we shouted, go and take this last Friend and copy out the poetry you will find there. What all this "*worse*"! he said. The thought struck us that nothing could be worse, and we rejected it *in toto.*

MR. LODWICK, AND THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Madras Times Oct. 29.)

WE have thought it advisable to wait a few days before we again referred to the dispute between the Chamber of Commerce, and the Acting Accountant General, as we are most anxious to divest an important public question of irrelevant personalities. We have had plenty of time to reconsider our former view of the question, and are still of opinion that no light can be thrown upon it by any investigation, however delicately and courteously conducted into the peculiarities mental or physical, of Mr. Lodwick or Messrs. Arbuthnot. Did we think otherwise, we should feel it our inevitable, but of course inexpressibly painful duty to submit these gentlemen to the unpleasant, if scientific, process of vivisection. Need we inform an Indian public that there is not in India a journal which in the great cause of truth and civilization, would hesitate, unless blinded by its tears, to stick a pea—a steel pen—into its own grandmother? But happily we are able to treat the question entirely on its own merits, and we shall endeavour to do so without prejudice to either party, and in the plainest possible way, in order that the "general reader" a somewhat indolent personage not usually versed in technical phraseology, may be able, if he likes to take the trouble, to form his own opinion on the matter. To further assist him, if any contemporary or correspondent will do the public and ourselves the favour to point out in temperate language and without deviating into personalities, any fallacies or inconsistencies in our line of argument, we will most gladly place at his disposal our columns. In this dispute between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government, which suppose Mr. Lodwick, we have no conceivable motive for showing partiality to either side.

Readers of this paper may often have seen advertised in our columns certain sums as available for bills on Mofussil treasuries. Mr. Lodwick is the official whose duty it is to sell those bills. The advertisement appears in each *Gazette* and any one wanting a bill sends in his tender for the amount of his requirements, stating what premium he is willing to pay the Accountant General for saving him the trouble of sending the actual rupees to the locality in which they are wanted. Different people estimate this advantage at different rate. Some may offer six annas per cent., some eight annas and some ten annas. The Accountant General has adopted the rule of accepting the highest tender, of regarding it as an index of the market value of the bills and accepting at that less rate until the close of the day of tender may vender a change necessary. Tenders are sent in every Wednesday and Saturday, so that there are frequent opportunities for altering the rates. This method of selling Bills, however, is an innovation. Formerly tenders at various rates for various amounts were sent in to the Accountant General and were accepted by him and Bills supplied. Thus Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. a month ago at various rates purchased Mofussil Treasury. Formerly their tenders would have been accepted so far as the funds at the disposal of the Accountant General would have allowed. But under the present system *all* their tenders were rejected as too low; the highest tender made by another party was taken as determining the market value of the Bills, and Messrs. Arbuthnot were offered any Bills they required at that rate. We have therefore to decide if the Accountant General's innovation is an improvement.

The system of disposing of Bills on Mofussil treasuries was, it is alleged, adopted with the full approval of the Chamber of Commerce, and the object of exacting that premium was to make the profit on Bills sold, pay for cost of conveyance of treasure from places on which bills are not procurable. It was in fact adopted as an economical expedient and not as a means of profit to Government and to the mercantile community. The advantage to be gained was quite reciprocal. Government would be saved the risk and trouble of transferring actual treasure from place to place, and merchants would be afforded increased facilities for making Mofussil payments. Now this being the object of selling Supply Bills at a premium, we must confess we cannot see how the Accountant General is to profit by it, as the result of his action can pursue and intermediate course. He must either constitute himself a Banker and seek to make a Banker's profit on remitting money from place to place, or Government should relieve him of this duty by deciding to issue the bills at par, a system which is admitted to be unsatisfactory by both sides. If it is his business to make a profit on these transactions at all, it is most certainly to make the largest profit that is possible. Now the seller of Bills he is simply a tradesman, and should be actuated by the tradesman's spirit. A tradesman very often puts up a quantity of goods to auction, and sells a portion for which a fair price is offered, reserving the remainder for which less may be offered for another day. This seems to be the precise course adopted by Mr. Lodwick. He has Rs. 30,000 of bills on Trichinopoly to dispose of, he puts them up to auction by advertising for tenders in the *Gazette*; he gives the highest bidder the sum he tenders for, and buys in, as it were, all the rest. If the bills are worth the higher rate, it is at once paid by those who in their anxiety to get them at a low price sent in low tenders; if they consider the rate too high they either do without the bills till next day, or go into the bazaar and buy bills there. We are unable to see why the Accountant General is to be blamed for trying to make the most profit he can in selling bills, any more than the shoe maker in selling shoes or the tailor in selling cloth. Snip and Co., for instance have a large piece of cloth of which Montague Jones, Esq wishes to have a coat made. A portion of the cloth has just been purchased for ten rupees a yard. Now is Jones offered Snip and Co. eight rupees a yard for the cloth, those respectable tradesmen would at once object that they had just sold it at ten rupees, and that they say no reason why Jones should not pay as much as others had paid. But, argues Snip, if we do not sell us the cloth, you will have to keep it perhaps a week, and meantime you will be losing interest on your capital, or your house may be burnt down; and besides the man who bought the last cloth may have wanted it very badly, whereas I can wear my old coat a few months longer. Jones ultimately may depart and inquire amongst other sellers of cloth the price of the same article. If he can make better terms he does so, if not he returns and orders his coat from Messrs. Ship and Co. on the terms paid to them by their former customer. The inexorable Snip might have been plied with many other plausible arguements. Jones for instance might have been purchasing on his own account. He might have only received a commission from a friend in the Mofussil, with a limit as to price of eight rupees per yard. As would there have had the opportunity of urging on Snip that he was unable to exceed his commission by giving ten rupees, and of painting out to the hardhearted tradesman all the dangers that might befall his Mofussil friend if the coat were not forthwith provided. The friend might catch cold or cholera and die and even grave political consequences might possibly be the result of Snip persisting in his resolution to exact ten rupees per yard for the cloth. But should we on th's occount blame Snip? Most certainly not, if we have our Mill or Macculloch to any profit, or even if we trust to our plain common-sense. Snip's business is to make a profit by selling cloth. It does not concern him as a matter of business, though it may as a matter of charity, that your dear-est friend is starving with the cold, or apoplectic with the heat. If he did business on any other principle than that of obtaining the best profit he can, his shop would soon become a poor-house and the insolvent court would become painfully familiar with his countenance.

It is plain then that the dispute between Messrs. Arbuthnot and the Accountant General resolves itself into this—is it desirable that a profit should be gained by Government on the issue of supply Bills? In trying to make a profit on selling bills or anything else, no middle course can be steered, and it seems to us quite as unjust to complain of Mr. Lodwick's endeavouring to sell his Bills at the highest rate he can get, as it would be to address a similar complaint to some wealthy soucar. The Accountant General is not the only person who sells Mofussil Bills, and if he asks too much for them, buyers have the remedy which they have with other tradesmen they need not deal with him. So far from this remedy being applied however, we believe the Bills are almost invariably taken at the highest rate of the day, and many tenders remain unexecuted for want of sufficient funds. The Government Bills are invariably cheaper, even at the highest rates tendered, than those offered for sale elsewhere. The request of Messrs. Arbuthnot, that they should be allowed to tender for bills on a certain treasury at various rates on the same day would we think, appear at once indefensible, if it had not been hitherto the usual practice. It is not perhaps to be expected that they should themselves, as the losing party, perceive the advantage of Mr. Lodwick's innovation, but we cannot see how disinterested critics can condemn the principle on which the Accountant General has based his proceedings. The old system of tendering at various rates was liable to very great abuse. The temptation to convey all the funds that were being applied for, that our present able Collector was quite unequal without further and sufficient aid, to meet all the demands made on his time, and that the Government could not well do better than cut adrift this Talooka and the Pulney and Annamullay Hills from the Coimbatore and Madura Zillahs and appoint Mr. Grant, Commissioner of the Hill Rangers, and give him an efficient staff of Assistants and of Surveyors and *European* Tasildars who would all pull together and whose sole duty it would be to develope the resources of our rising and promising Hill Districts, and encourage the settlement of Europeans thereon.

At this stage of the Proceedings a letter was read from James Oochterlony, Esq., regretting his inability to attend the Meeting owing to urgent business requiring his departure from the station.

It was then proposed by Mr. Minchin that the Meeting should resolve itself into an Association for the purpose of organizing labor for the use of the Planters of Southern India. But it appeared to be the general feeling that the various objects sought to be attained would be best secured by the formation of a local Planters' Association, which on the labor question should place itself in communication with the other Associations with a view to organizing a mutual Cooly Agency. The Chairman's original motion was then put and carried.

The following were the resolution of the Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Rae, and seconded by Mr. Etienne.

1. That a local Association be forthwith formed called the "Neilgherry Planters' Association."

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Short, and seconded by Mr. H. R. Dawson,

2. That a Committee, to draw up the Rules of the Association and receive the names of Members, be formed consisting of,

Messrs. H. and G. Dawson,
Mr. Etienne,
" Short, and
" Rae, Secretary.

with power to add to their number.

Carried *nem con.*

Proposed by Mr. H. R. Dawson, and seconded by Mr. Short.

3. That a circular be issued to all Neilgherry Planters stating the formation and status of the Association, and inviting co-operation and suggestions, and the names of intending Members; that notice of this Meeting be sent to the Newspapers; and that the Committee aforesaid call a General Meeting and report progress as soon as practicable with a view to setting the Association firmly on foot and securing the objects sought to be attained as speedily as possible.

Carried *nem con.*

The Meeting then dissolved with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"WHOLE HOG, OR NONE," CHRISTY'S.

To the Editor of the Mofussilite.

SIR—We have all heard the Ethiopians sing the above named song, and laughed at its rollicking fun, without much thinking of the practical wisdom that lurks in its moral. It eminently indicates the impolicy of "half measures," and I give the title at the head of this letter as the key note of some remarks which, with your permission, I desire to offer on the question of the Amalgamation of the old Company's army with the Queen's. The Amalgamation being an accomplished fact, let it be carried out heartily, with the view of the reciprocal adaptation to both services, as far as practicable, of whatever was confessedly superior in system of either, and peculiar to it. To express a general opinion on particular points of supposed superiority, is either impossible, or, when possible, instead of serving but to excite a controversy of words upon no fixed and determinate issue, and calculated to lead to no practical result. It may suffice to discuss each point as occasion may bring naturally to issue, and such an occasion we have immediately before us in recent public scandals connected with the Judge Advocate General's department. To go no further back than the Burney case. The total abnegation of all independence by a member of the department in question in his evidence on the trial, was of course a most unpleasant case. Still, the incident disclosed the fact of entire subordination of the judicial branch of the Army to the executive, and brings naturally under consideration the question whether such relative position of the two branches of the Army was calculated to ensure the highest possible degree of efficiency in Military Courts.

Were the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department in India, selected especially for the department on account of their legal qualifications, demonstrated by competent examination, a certain degree of individual independance might be looked for, and the evil of their entire subordination to the Head of the Army thus diminished. But how stands the fact? This may be gathered from an authentic remark made by a chief Secretary to Government, under a former *regime* viz, that every officer appointed to the staff, or appointed to any office, it became his interest to qualify himself for its duties, and he became qualified accordingly." Now, this assumption proceeding on the incontrovertible position that individuals are governed in the affairs of life mainly by their personal interests, rendered the above sophism dangerously plausible. The wide door opened by this convenient doctrine to conscientious jobbery, might be expected to bear its medlar fruit; and as one sample of it, witness the recent examples of Indian Judge Advocate.

Reverting, then, to the conjecture above hazarded, regarding what the amalgamated services might mutually gain from each other, it is submitted whether the assimilation of the Indian system in the department in question to that obtaining in the Army in England, where Military Law is administered by legally trained Civilians, might not be introduced with advantage into the General Military administration in India.

ENQUIRER.

Mofussilite, Oct. 28.

REPORT ON THE BARK AND LEAVES OF CHINCHONA SUCCIRUBRA GROWN IN INDIA, BY J. E. HOWARD. ESQ.

(Athenæum and Statesmen, Oct. 22.)

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR—I have the pleasure of reporting that the specimens of Chinchona bark and wood, together with dried leaves, and decoction made from the same, reached me in good order on the 23rd of May last, and that I have since submitted them to careful examination.

The appearance of the bark indicates it has been gathered and dried under favourable circumstances. It is full of sap, which, in some cases, exudes a little at the cut ends, and forms what is called a resinous ring or circle. The specific gravity is considerable, and the thickness, especially of the fifteen months old bark, is remarkable for the time of growth, being about one-tenth of an inch in some of the quills, which curl much in upon themselves in drying. The external surface is warthy, and the colour more of a grey than is usual in the bark as it is im

upper part of the house, which from the first to the fifth floor was divided into suites of apartments. It is not very probable, however, that the 300 persons arrested and taken to the citadel were conducted there with any ceremony.

The Russian officers are said to have fed their soldiers gallantly to the attack of the defenceless property and to have taken a full share of the spoil. If so, whatever the social acquirements of some of these gentlemen may be, it may be said that despotism in Russia, however much it may "soften the manners," developes at the same time a considerable amount of actual ferocity. In any case the assault and the pillage were expressly ordered and directed, and, accordingly it is not the soldiers alone who ought to be held responsible for the atrocities that were committed. After the shell had been thrown and the pistol-shot fired, a quarter of an hour elapsed before General Berg sent back General Bebutoff with soldiers despatched for the express purpose of robbing two houses in the vicinity of which the murderous outrage (for such undoubtedly it was) had been committed, but neither of which was the scene of the outrage, nor the place from which it was either conceived, planned, or put into execution. Nothing was thrown or fired from the house belonging to, but not occupied by, the Zamoyski family, and the Russians know perfectly well that the Zamoyski palace is the very last place from which it could be supposed that an attempt at assassination would be made. Indeed, it is not pretended that it was made from the latter building, only it is said now that the two buildings form but one, and, as this happens to be a simple untruth, an edict has been published ostensibly with a view to future occurrences, but in reality to give a semblance of legality to the flagrant wrong that has already been perpetrated. First, the *Official Journal* calls houses which stand apart, and have no sort of connexion with one another, except through the proprietor, "the united houses"; and then the director of the police, perceiving that the falsehood of the *Official Journal* must soon be exposed, issues an order which makes proprietors of houses equally responsible with actual occupiers for whatever breaches of an improvised law may be committed within them. It would look strange in Europe (and will have a curious appearance as it is) that Count Zamoyski, living in Paris, should be held responsible, and deprived of the greater part of his fortune, in consequence having been committed in the neighbourhood of houses belonging to him in Warsaw; so to put as good a face as possible on the matter it is suddenly arranged that the punishment already inflicted upon him shall be made right and power by a "posterior" order framed, as far as possible, to suit the particular circumstances of his case. The police order in question is as follows:—

"To the Chief Police Master of Warsaw.—The recent outrages and assassinations have shown that the proprietors of houses, inmates, and inhabitant in general of this town not only do not assist the Government in seizing the criminals, but even facilitate their flight or screen them from the search of the police. I, therefore, make known for the information of the public, by explicit order of the superior authority:—

"1. That in case of an attempt being made on the life of any person in the street, and the perpetrator not being caught, those who may have witnessed the attempt without rendering all possible help towards catching the criminal will be punished with all the rigour of martial law.

"2. If the criminal, after having committed the act of assassination, or after only attempting it, takes refuge in a house and is not seized there by the proprietor or the inmates, the house will be immediately sequestrated, without indemnity for the use of army, and the inmates ejected.

"3 In case of assassination, or an attempt at assassination, committed in a house or courtyard, if the perpetrator of the act be not seized and delivered up by the proprietor or the inmates, then the proprietor, as well as the inhabitants, will be subjected to the utmost rigour of martial law, and the house, with everything, in it, be delivered up to the military.

"4. The same liability will be incurred by the proprietors and inmates of every house, if an act of assassination, or attempt at assassination, be committed in or from it, either by shooting or otherwise.

"Major-General LEWSZYN.

"Warsaw, September 10 (22), 1863.

I now give the official account of the outrage actually committed as inserted in the journals of Warsaw:—

"The day before yesterday, at 6 o'clock, when his Excellency, Commander-in-Chief, Aid-de-Camp General Count Berg, performing the functions of Lieutenant, passed along the street of the Cracow suburb, attended only by one officer and eight Cossacks of the Kuban, as he was in front of the united houses of Count Zamoyski a shot was fired, while at the same time several Orsini shells and a case filled with explosive substances were thrown. The paletot of his Excellency was pierced, and one Cossack two carriage horses and seven Cossack horses wounded. The united horses were immediately surrounded, the lodgers taken out, the male lodgers arrested, the furniture thrown out and burnt. As it was found that some of the lodgers had their things packed up, it was supposed that they must have known beforehand of the attempt on General Berg's life. The said houses were immediately given up for ever to the administration of the army.

The "supposition" that because a few persons in a house containing 1,500 inmates had their things packed up these persons therefore have known that an attempt was going to be made on General Berg's life is certainly creditable to Russian ingenuity. As to errors in statement, I have already explained that what the *Official Journal* calls the "united houses" are not united at all, but are quite apart. Each moreover, presents an extensive front, so that if a shell had been thrown from one it would be difficult to "suppose" that it had been thrown from the other. "His Excellency's paletot," moreover (with the official journalist seems to have regarded as something much more important than the wounded Cassack, or even the wounded carriage horses), was pierced horizontally and in such a manner that the shot which passed through it must have been fired, not from any of the apartments in the house, but on an exact level and from the pavement. It is said, in fact, that the attack was made from the pavement in front of an empty building facing the Zamoyski palace; but the empty building being already Government property could not be confiscated, and being without furniture could not be sacked.

The sacking of the Zamoyski house lasted from 6 p. m. until 10. Then, all that had not been carried away or thrown out of window and burnt was left for the rightful owners. Probable not much jewelry remained. The Chopin piano had already been destroyed, and Professor Kowalewski is now advertising for his Oriental manuscripts in case they should have escaped the flames. The fate of books, manuscripts, pictures, and literary and artistic treasures of all kinds in Poland has not changed much for the last century. The library founded by the Zaluskis was plundered by the agents of that superior woman—the admiration of the writers of the period—Catherine the Great; and its content form now the chief part of the Imperial library of St. Petersburg. There was renewed book stealing in 1830 under Nicholas who was not over fond of literature. Now mere robbery of books has come to an end in Russian Poland and literary arson has taken its place.

The most learned historian of modern Poland was consulted the other day as to the materials existing in the country for a life of Sobieski. Szainocha (who from excessive study has lost his sight) could only dictate in reply that abundant materials for such a work had existed in the ancient libraries of Warsaw and Cracow, but that, those libraries having been plundered at various periods, the places richest in documents relating to the great Polish hero were not St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. This letter, addressed to a distinguished French Professor, was written without bitterness, and set forth the simple truth. What will Kowalewski say now if he is consulted as to the result of his five and thirty years' studies in Kazan, in the too familiar Siberia, on the confines of China, and in Pekin itself? The Russian Government exiles a boy of genius from Wilna to the far east of its empire. The boy, finding that his face is in strange lands, studies those lands and their languages. The Russian Government, with a passing gleam of intelligence, pardons him, turns his talent to account, and finally offers him a professorship in the capital of his native country, and endeavours, when it is too late, to make it understood that if for 30 years it has proscribed all public instruction of a superior kind in Poland, it has become alive to its error at last, and at last wishes really to promote the diffusion of knowledge among those whom it had until that time sought to reduce to a state of ignorance and apathy. Kowalewski, coming from the east, could scarcely have thought he had reached the west when he arrived in Warsaw. "Is this some part of Asia?" poor Sierakowski, wounded and captive, exclaimed when the sergeant of the detachment that was conducting him to head-quarters asked his officer if, in case of a sudden attack, he should kill the prisoners. Asia is made responsible by the Poles for a great deal of barbarism which is, unfortunately, almost as much European as it is Asiatic; but Kowalewski, as an "orientalist," must really have found himself at home in Warsaw. All that he could have missed there was peace and the opportunity of pursuing his studies without getting his papers burned.

The notion of burning Chopin's piano is, I suppose, not particularly Oriental. One significant thing in the work of destruction was, that no portable articles of value were sacrificed. The children of Holy Russia did not allow their divine rage to go beyond certain limits, and it was only what could not be pocketed or conveniently carried away that the avengers of disturbed order devoted to the flames.

The Government of Warsaw and of all Poland is now entirely in the hands of the Russians—in fact, of the Russian soldiers and police. Bat on every inch of ground not occupied by the Russian soldiers and police there the National Government rules and is implicitly obeyed. Is it "terrorism," as the Russians pretend, that makes this Government so powerful? I think not, and I am sure that there is less cause for alarm in a camp of insurgents than at the present moment in the streets of Warsaw. The last of the Poles have now abandoned, or been forced to leave, their official posts. M. Ostrowski, a relation of the Marquis Wielopolski, has been replaced in the Ministry of the Interior by General Roznow. The successor of Count Sigismund Wielopolski, as President of the Town, is General Witkowski. General Roznow and General Witkowski were both members of the Inquisitorial Commission of the Warsaw citadel. It is said that General Rozwadowski formerly chief police master of Warsaw, is to be made Civil Governor.

The police have issued an order forbidding persons to enter private houses where they do not reside, and cautioning house porters against allowing this order to be contravened. They have at the same time deigned to command that no one who enters a refreshment house or tavern shall remain there for more than ten minutes. I mention these curious facts for the benefit of visitors to Warsaw who may have letters of introduction to present, or who may be in the habit of devoting not less than a quarter of an hour to luncheon.

The truth about the reported "insurrection" in the Ukraine is that there has been no political movement whatever in that province, no talk about a hetman, and no manifestation, direct or indirect, in favour of Poland. But the peasants have risen by thousands; and my informant, who has arrived in Cracow from the disturbed districts just before I left that city, estimates at six thousand the number who showed themselves ready to resist the Russian Government in his immediate neighbourhood. The cause of the rising is simple, but formidable. I say "is," because it still exists, though for a time it may be inactive. What is now called the Ukraine, it must be remembered is not the Russian or Little Russian province to the east of the Dnieper, the country of Mazeppa and the wild horse, but the province to the west of the dneiper which remained Polish until the second partition, and which at present is styled in official language, the Government of Kieff. The Russian, or Little Russian or Ruthenian peasantry of the Ukraine have never, since the massacre of the haydamaks in 1768, been suspected by the Russian Government of liking the Poles. But they also do not like paying rent either to poles or Russians for land which their fathers once held as freemen; and it is at the rent question, or rather the land question, which has brought them into conflict with the Russian troops. The Russian Government, some weeks since, declared the peasants of the Ukraine free proprietors, but at the same time put a tax upon their land and called upon them to pay into the hands of the Government the arrears of rent or *obrok* due to their formed landlords. The peasants would nothing of the kind. They let it be clearly understood that they would pay no one, and though force was employed against them, and though after the disturbances were at an end, several chiefs of villages were severely flogged, yet the peasants gained their point. They have not paid, they will not pay, and the whole question is put off until October, when still they will not pay. Here is a clear case in which the Russian Government has set the peasants against itself, and with the ability it has lately shown it ruling Poland there is no saying whether it may not ultimately contrive to gain their enmity as a class. The peasants, like the intervening Powers, will move if they find their own interests threatened, but not otherwise; and if such a movement should take place at all it will probably become general. Insurgents will tell you that in the Palatinates, where the peasants are most favourably disposed towards them (as, for instance, in those of Lublin, Kalisch, and Plock), the reply invariably given when they are asked to join the insurrection is, "We must see what they do in the next village; if they join, we don't mind joining, but not alone." In the same way the peasants in any given province are likely to claim the absolute property of their land, independent of all taxes and dues, if such a claim is made by the peasants their neighbours; and if any one province takes up arms on the question, nothing is more likely, nothing indeed is certain, than that the adjacent provinces will follow its example. It will be interesting to see what the Russian Government will do with the peasant of the Ukraine after the October quarter. All that can be said at the present moment is that after playing with socialist weapons throughout Poland it has contrived in one province at least to cut its own fingers.

However, if the Russian Government cannot get the money it wants from the peasants of the Ukraine, it is afraid to press for it, it makes no ceremony with the proprietors either of that province or of the contiguous one of Volhynia. The ordinary taxes have at last been paid everywhere in Poland, except in the Kingdom, where they are now being levied by execution. The special war-tax of 10 per cent. on income is being demanded in the south-eastern provinces, and those proprietors who do not pay up forthwith (which very few are able to do) have soldiers quartered on them and their property sold. The so-called tax of 10 per cent. may be a tax of 20 or 30 per cent., for it is fixed in an arbitrary manner, and it is not every proprietor of the south-eastern provinces who can go to Kieff to complain of an overcharge. According to the terms of the published order, persons considering themselves unduly taxed might appeal within three weeks; but I know of cases in which proprietors have been exorbitantly overtaxed, and allowed only a few days for making the payment demanded, with the alternative of execution, and without any possibility whatever of appeal. This tax is, in fact, a heavy fine laid upon the Polish proprietors to punish them for the part they have taken in the insurrection, and so to cripple them as to render it impossible for them to aid it any longer by money contribution. Many of the Volhynian landowners have already had their Crops and cattle seized, and as the Government demands from every one so much as it pleases, and enforces payment in whatever manner it pleases, it will of course succeed in ruining a great number of its Polish subjects. Such a proceeding seems strange, even from a financial point of view; but Russia probably thinks that unless she impoverishes and exhausts Poland she may, one of these days, lose it. Under Nicholas the great idea was to suppress education throughout the country. The chief notion now is to waste and confiscate property; and it is probably quite true that if all the Poles were lamentably ignorant and lamentably poor they would not give Russia nearly so much trouble as they do at present.

Business Announcements.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Coogee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts;
Gentleman's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size).
A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 per doz.: { Vegetable, Hare, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Multigatawny, Green Peas, Ox Tail, Salmon, Hotch Potch, Kidney, Veal, Chicken }
At Rs. 1 or 1½ per doz.: { Giblit, Poachers, Venison, Oysters, Soup and Bouilli, Peas and Gravy, Vermirelli, Mutton Broth, Gravie, Partridge }
At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1-16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.		,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND..£192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
,,	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,,	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,,	1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,,	On demand	2s.	
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d. do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Services Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 30th October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY BUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, ,,	6 ,,	5 ,,
,, ,,	12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and dis-counts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,666.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers,
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2·57	cts.
3 Do.	Do.	,, 2·54	,,
On Demand		,, 2·53	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1090, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. E. DAVIDSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BAKING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY BRYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, On demand	...	2s.	
On Scotland ... } On Ireland ... }		2s.	0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be required.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Indian Navigation).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Theobald Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

Branches.

BOMBAY .....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE .....H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsar, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 ,,	at 2s.	0d.	,,
On Demand	at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th October 1863.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
The Accumulated assets exceed.....£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital exceeds.....£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds... £ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed.....£1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq